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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

HANDBOOK
of
OFFICIAL
HAY STANDARDS
INCLUDING STRAW STANDARDS



REVISED EFFECTIVE JANUARY 2, 1933

FORM HFS-540

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

HANDBOOK OF
OFFICIAL HAY STANDARDS

Official Hay and Straw Standards of the
United States as established and promulgated by
the Secretary of Agriculture

Important features of United States Hay
and Straw Standards

Important features of Federal Hay
and Straw Inspection

REVISED EFFECTIVE JANUARY 2, 1933



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1932

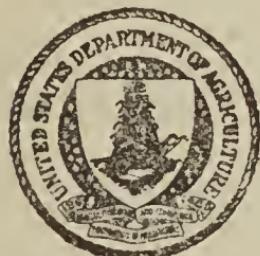
CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Secretary's order.....	3
Timothy and clover hay.....	4
Definitions.....	4
Class and grade requirements.....	6-7
Alfalfa and alfalfa mixed hay.....	8
Definitions.....	8
Class and grade requirements.....	10-13
Prairie hay.....	14
Definitions.....	14
Class and grade requirements.....	16-17
Johnson and Johnson mixed hay.....	18
Definitions.....	18
Class and grade requirements.....	20-21
Grain, wild oat, vetch, and grain mixed hay.....	22
Definitions.....	22
Class and grade requirements.....	24-29
Soybean and soybean mixed hay.....	30
Definitions.....	30
Class and grade requirements.....	31-33
Grass hay.....	34
Definitions.....	34
Grade requirements.....	35-36
Mixed hay.....	37
Grades for mixed hay.....	37
Straw.....	38
Definitions.....	38
Grade requirements.....	38-39
Important features of United States hay standards.....	40
Hay groups.....	40
Hay classes.....	42
Hay grades.....	44
Prescribed remarks to supplement grade designations.....	46
Optional descriptive information.....	47
Important features of United States straw standards.....	48
Definitions.....	49
Important features of Federal hay inspection.....	50
Organization of Federal hay inspection service.....	51
Federal-State hay inspection.....	52
Location of inspectors and designation of markets.....	52
Qualifications of inspectors.....	53
Inspectors' training schools.....	54
Federal hay inspection certificates.....	54
Kinds of inspection available.....	55
Who receives certificates.....	55
Standards used in making Federal inspections.....	58
What Federal inspection certificates show.....	59
Fees and charges.....	59
How to obtain inspection.....	60
Importance of good baling.....	60
Importance of time of cutting.....	60

UNITED STATES,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes," approved July 7, 1932 (Public, No. 269, 72d Congress), I, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby fix, establish, and promulgate the following standards of quality and condition for Timothy and Clover Hay; Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay; Prairie Hay; Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay; Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay; Soybean and Soybean Mixed Hay; Grass Hay; Mixed Hay; and Straw; which shall become the official standards of the United States for the inspection and certification of such hays and straw on the 2d day of January, 1933, and be in force and effect as long as Congress shall provide the necessary authority therefor, unless amended or superseded by standards hereafter prescribed and promulgated under such authority. These standards are amendatory of, and therefore shall supersede, the standards for Timothy and Clover Hay; Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay; Prairie Hay; Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay; Grass Hay; and Mixed Hay; issued on April 26, 1927, and Straw issued on July 1, 1932.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed, in the city of Washington, this 30th day of August, 1932.



Secretary.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER HAY (GROUP I)

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the United States standards for Timothy and Clover Hay:

Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds of forage plants which have recognized feed value as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; which herbage meets the requirements of the various classes in Group I, is not coarse and woody, and does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Timothy may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses, except in the classes Timothy Light Grass Mixed and Timothy Heavy Grass Mixed, where the percentage of other grasses is specifically stated.

Clover shall be red clover, alsike clover, and/or white clover and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of alfalfa, vetch, and/or other legumes.

Grasses shall be redtop, orchard grass, Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, meadow fescue, awnless bromegrass, quack grass, early cut pigeon grass (sometimes called foxtail or wild millet), and/or such other cultivated and wild grasses, sedges, and rushes as occur in timothy and clover meadows, and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of grain hay cut before the grain is ripe.

Alfalfa may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of clover, vetch, and/or other legumes.

Foreign material shall be weeds, matured pigeon grass (sometimes called foxtail or wild millet), wire grasses (*Aristida spp.*), and/or such sedges, rushes, and other plants as are coarse and woody or otherwise not suitable for feeding purposes; also ripe grain hay, cornstalks, grain straw, stubble, chaff, and/or other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in hay.

Injurious foreign material shall be sand burs, poisonous plants, harsh bearded grasses such as matured squirrel-tail grass (*Hordeum jubatum*), matured wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and matured little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*), and/or other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

Green color.—The term "per cent green" employed in these standards represents the amount of green color (green appearance) in field-cured hay computed as a percentage of the 100 per cent green color of hay produced so as to have received no discoloration from maturity, sun bleach, dew, rain, or other damage.

Percentages of mixtures and foreign material shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total hay. Percentages of leaves and blossoms in the clover shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total clover. Percentages of color shall be based upon color determinations ascertained by the method prescribed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, which determinations shall be expressed in popular terms as "per cent green."

Group I.—Timothy and Clover Hay

Class requirements

Class	Mixture percentages
Timothy-----	Timothy with not over 10 per cent clover.
Timothy Light Clover Mixed.	A mixture of timothy and clover with over 10 per cent but not over 30 per cent clover.
Timothy Medium Clover Mixed.	A mixture of timothy and clover with over 30 per cent but not over 50 per cent clover.
Timothy Light Grass Mixed.	A mixture of timothy and other grasses with over 10 per cent but not over 30 per cent other grasses and not over 10 per cent clover.
Timothy Heavy Grass Mixed.	A mixture of timothy and other grasses with over 30 per cent but not over 60 per cent other grasses and not over 10 per cent clover.
Timothy Light Alfalfa Mixed.	A mixture of timothy and alfalfa with over 10 per cent but not over 30 per cent alfalfa.
Clover-----	Clover with not over 20 per cent timothy and/or other grasses.
Clover Light Timothy Mixed.	A mixture of clover and timothy with over 50 per cent clover and over 20 per cent timothy.

Special Grades

Grades for extra green hay.—Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group I, which has 60 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Timothy," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Clover Light Timothy Mixed," "U. S. Sample grade Extra Green Clover."

(Continued on p. 7.)

Grade requirements¹ for all classes of Timothy and Clover Hay

U. S. grade No.	Per cent green color	Maximum per cent foreign material
1.....	45 or more.....	10
2.....	30 or more.....	15
3.....	Less than 30 ²	20
Sample grade.....	Hay which contains more than 20 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly stained, badly weathered, badly overripe, or very dusty; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.	

¹ Hay that is stained shall not be graded Extra Green, Green, No. 1, or No. 2.

² Does not apply to hay that is graded No. 3 on account of foreign material.

Special Grades (continued from p. 6)

Grades for green hay.—Hay of the grades 2, 3, and Sample grade of any of the classes in Group I, which has 45 per cent or more green color, shall have the word "Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Green Timothy," "U. S. Sample grade Green Clover Light Timothy Mixed."

Grades for stemmy hay.—Hay of any grade of the classes Clover and Clover Light Timothy Mixed in Group I, in which the leaves and blossoms of the clover constitute less than 20 per cent of the total weight of the clover, shall have the word "Stemmy" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Stemmy Clover," "U. S. Sample grade Stemmy Clover Light Timothy Mixed."

**ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXED HAY
(GROUP II)****DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of the United States standards for Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay:

Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds of forage plants which have recognized feed value as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; which herbage meets the requirements of the various classes in Group II, is not coarse and woody, and does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Alfalfa may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of clover, vetch, and/or other legumes. Alfalfa, however, shall not have a percentage allowance of clover in the class Alfalfa Clover Mixed because in this class the percentage of clover is specifically stated.

Grasses shall be redtop, orchard grass, Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, crabgrass, barnyard grass, quack grass, Paspalum, Bermuda grass, wheatgrasses, early cut wild-rye, early cut pigeon grass (sometimes called foxtail or wild millet), early cut wild bromegrasses such as cheat, and/or such other cultivated and wild grasses, sedges, and rushes as occur in alfalfa meadows, and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of timothy, Johnson grass, and/or grain hay cut before the grain is ripe.

Timothy may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses.

Clover shall be red clover, alsike clover, and/or white clover.

Johnson grass may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses.

Grain hay shall be hay of the grains, oats, barley, wheat, rye, and/or wild oats, that has been cut before the grain is ripe, and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses.

Foreign material shall be weeds, matured wild bromegrasses such as cheat, matured pigeon

grass (sometimes called foxtail or wild millet), wire grasses (*Aristida spp.*), and/or such sedges, rushes, and other plants as are coarse and woody or otherwise not suitable for feeding purposes; also ripe grain hay, cornstalks, grain straw, stubble, chaff, and/or other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in hay.

Injurious foreign material shall be sand burs, poisonous plants, harsh bearded grasses such as matured squirrel-tail grass (*Hordeum jubatum*), matured wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and matured little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*), and/or other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

Green color.—The term "per cent green" employed in these standards represents the amount of green color (green appearance) in field-cured hay computed as a percentage of the 100 per cent green color of hay produced so as to have received no discoloration from maturity, sun bleach, dew, rain, or other damage.

Note.—Field-cured alfalfa hay which, on casual examination, appears to be of uniform green color, nearly always contains slight discolorations which materially lower the amount of green color from the perfect color standard. Thus the 60 per cent green color standard for the No. 1 grade in the Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay group represents an amount of color that is relatively high for field-cured hay.

Percentages of mixtures and foreign material shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total hay. Percentages of leafiness of alfalfa shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total alfalfa. Determinations of coarse hay shall be based upon percentages by count of the alfalfa plants. Measurements to determine diameters are made approximately two inches from the cut ends of the stalks. Percentages of color shall be based upon color determinations ascertained by the method prescribed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, which determinations shall be expressed in popular terms as "per cent green."

Group II.—Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay**Class requirements**

Class	Mixture percentages
Alfalfa-----	Alfalfa with not over 5 per cent grasses.
Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed	A mixture of alfalfa and grasses with over 5 per cent but not over 20 per cent grasses.
Alfalfa Heavy Grass Mixed.	A mixture of alfalfa and grasses with over 20 per cent but not over 60 per cent grasses.
Alfalfa Light Timothy Mixed.	A mixture of alfalfa and timothy with over 5 per cent but not over 30 per cent timothy.
Alfalfa Heavy Timothy Mixed.	A mixture of alfalfa and timothy with over 30 per cent alfalfa and over 30 per cent timothy.
Alfalfa Clover Mixed..	A mixture of alfalfa and clover with over 10 per cent but not over 50 per cent clover and not over 10 per cent grasses.
Alfalfa Light Johnson Mixed.	A mixture of alfalfa and Johnson grass with over 5 per cent but not over 30 per cent Johnson grass.
Alfalfa Heavy Johnson Mixed.	A mixture of alfalfa and Johnson grass with over 30 per cent alfalfa and over 30 per cent Johnson grass.
Alfalfa Light Grain Mixed.	A mixture of alfalfa and grain hay with over 5 per cent but not over 20 per cent grain hay.
Alfalfa Heavy Grain Mixed.	A mixture of alfalfa and grain hay with over 40 per cent alfalfa and over 20 per cent grain hay.

Grade requirements¹ for the classes of Alfalfa, Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed, Alfalfa Light Timothy Mixed, Alfalfa Clover Mixed, Alfalfa Light Johnson Mixed, and Alfalfa Light Grain Mixed

U. S. grade No.	Leafiness of alfalfa (per cent leaves)	Per cent green color	Maxi- mum per cent foreign mate- rial
1.....	40 or more.....	60 or more.....	5
2.....	25 or more.....	35 or more.....	10
3.....	Less than 25 ²	Less than 35 ²	15
Sample grade.	Hay which contains more than 15 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly weathered, badly frosted, badly overripe, or very dusty; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.		

¹ Hay in which a majority of the alfalfa stalks bear brown and/or black seed pods shall not be graded No. 1 or be assigned any special grade except Coarse.

² Does not apply to hay graded No. 3 on account of any other factor.

Grade requirements¹ for the classes Alfalfa Heavy Grass Mixed, Alfalfa Heavy Timothy Mixed, Alfalfa Heavy Johnson Mixed, and Alfalfa Heavy Grain Mixed

U. S. grade No.	Per cent green color	Maximum per cent foreign material
1	60 or more	5
2	35 or more	10
3	Less than 35 ²	15
Sample grade	Hay which contains more than 15 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly weathered, badly frosted, badly overripe, or very dusty; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.	

¹ Hay in which a majority of the alfalfa stalks bear brown and/or black seed pods shall be not graded No 1 or be assigned any special grade except Coarse.

² Does not apply to hay graded No. 3 on account of foreign material.

Special Grades

Grades for extra leafy hay.—Hay of any grade of the classes in Group II, in which leafiness is a grading factor (Alfalfa, Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed, Alfalfa Light Timothy Mixed, Alfalfa Clover Mixed, Alfalfa Light Johnson Mixed, and Alfalfa Light Grain Mixed) and in which the leafiness of the alfalfa is 50 per cent or more, with most of the leaves clinging, shall have the words "Extra Leafy" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Leafy Alfalfa," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Leafy Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed," "U. S. Sample grade Extra Leafy Alfalfa."

Grades for leafy hay.—Hay of the grades 2, 3, and Sample grade of the classes in Group II, in which leafiness is a grading factor (Alfalfa, Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed, Alfalfa Light Timothy Mixed, Alfalfa Clover Mixed, Alfalfa Light Johnson Mixed, and Alfalfa Light Grain Mixed) and in which the leafiness of the alfalfa is 40 per cent or more, shall have the word "Leafy" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Leafy Alfalfa," "U. S. No. 2 Leafy Extra Green Alfalfa," "U. S. No. 3 Leafy Green Alfalfa," "U. S. Sample grade Leafy Alfalfa."

Grades for extra green hay.—Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group II, which has 75 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Alfalfa," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Alfalfa."

Grades for green hay.—Hay of the grades 2, 3, and Sample grade of any of the classes in Group II, which has 60 per cent or more green color, shall have the word "Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Green Alfalfa," "U. S. No. 2 Green Extra Leafy Alfalfa," "U. S. Sample grade Green Alfalfa."

Grades for coarse hay.—Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group II, in which the alfalfa stalks are hard and round, and more than 30 per cent of the alfalfa stalks have diameters equal to and greater than the diameter of No. 11 steel wire (approximately twelve one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, shall have the word "Coarse" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Coarse Alfalfa," "U. S. Sample grade Coarse Alfalfa."

PRAIRIE HAY**(GROUP III)****DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of the United States standards for Prairie Hay:

Hay shall be the harvested herbage of those kinds of forage plants which have recognized feed value as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; which herbage meets the requirements of the various classes in Group III, is not coarse and woody, and does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Upland grasses shall be bluestems (*Andropogon spp.*), grama grasses (*Bouteloua spp.*), *Paspalum* (*Paspalum spp.*), prairie June grass (*Koeleria cristata*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), and/or other upland grasses¹ which grow commonly in upland virgin prairie meadows. Upland grasses may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of midland grasses and/or other grasses. Upland grasses, however, shall not have a percentage allowance of midland grasses in the classes Midland Prairie and Upland-Midland Prairie Mixed because in these classes the percentage of midland grasses is specifically stated.

Midland grasses shall be slough grass (*Spartina michauxiana*), bluejoint (*Calamagrostis spp.*), and/or sprangle top (*Fluminea festucacea*).

Wheatgrass shall be that grass most commonly called western wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*) but occasionally known locally as bluestem, bluejoint, Colorado bluestem, alkali grass, salt grass, or western ryegrass.

¹ Explanatory note.—Questions relating to, or samples of the kinds of grasses that may be included in upland grasses should be submitted to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture for determination or interpretation.

Other grasses shall be rushes, sedges, and cultivated grasses such as timothy, redtop, and/or bluegrass.

Legumes shall be vetch, sweetclover, and/or other leguminous plants which occur in prairie meadows.

Foreign material shall be weeds, wire grasses (*Aristida spp.*), and such sedges, rushes, and/or other plants as are coarse and woody or otherwise not suitable for feeding purposes; also other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in hay.

Injurious foreign material shall be sand burs, poisonous plants, harsh bearded grasses such as matured *Stipa* (*Stipa spp.*) with the needles attached, and matured squirrel-tail grass (*Hordeum jubatum*), and/or other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

Green color.—The term "per cent green" employed in these standards represents the amount of green color (green appearance) in field-cured hay computed as a percentage of the 100 per cent green color of hay produced so as to have received no discoloration from maturity, sun bleach, dew, rain, or other damage.

Percentages of mixtures and foreign material shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total hay. Percentages of color shall be based upon color determinations ascertained by the method prescribed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, which determinations shall be expressed in popular terms as "per cent green."

Group III.—Prairie Hay

Class requirements

Class	Mixture percentages
Upland Prairie-----	Upland grasses with not over 10 per cent legumes.
Wheatgrass-----	Wheatgrass with not over 20 per cent upland grasses and 10 per cent legumes.
Midland Prairie-----	Midland grasses or a mixture of midland grasses with upland and/or other grasses, with over 40 per cent midland grasses.
Upland-Midland Prairie Mixed.	A mixture of upland and midland grasses with over 10 per cent but not over 40 per cent midland grasses and not over 10 per cent legumes.

Grade Requirements¹ for all Classes of Prairie Hay

U. S. Grade No.	Per cent green color	Maximum per cent foreign material
1.....	50 or more.....	10
2.....	35 or more.....	15
3.....	Less than 35 ²	20
Sample grade.....	Hay which contains more than 20 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly stained, badly weathered, badly overripe, or very dusty; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.	

¹ (a) Hay that is stained shall not be graded Extra Green, Green, No. 1, or No. 2;

(b) Hay of the class Upland Prairie in which one-third or more of the upland grass stalks bear seed heads and/or jointed stems, shall be graded one grade lower than it would be graded on the factor of color.

² Does not apply to hay graded No. 3 on account of foreign material.

Special Grades

Grades for extra green hay.—Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group III, which has 65 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Upland Prairie," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Wheatgrass."

Grades for green hay.—Hay of the grades 2, 3, and Sample grade of any of the classes in Group III, which has 50 per cent or more green color, shall have the word "Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Green Upland Prairie."

JOHNSON AND JOHNSON MIXED HAY**(GROUP IV)****DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of the United States standards for Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay:

Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds of forage plants which have recognized feed value as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; which herbage meets the requirements of the various classes in Group IV, is not coarse and woody, and does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Johnson grass may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses and 10 per cent (of the total hay) of early cut cane hay. Johnson grass, however, shall not have a percentage allowance of other grasses in the classes Johnson Light Grass Mixed and Johnson Heavy Grass Mixed because in those classes the percentage of other grasses is specifically stated.

Grasses shall be Paspalum, Bermuda grass, crabgrass, early cut broom sedge, early cut pigeon grass (sometimes called foxtail or wild millet), and/or such other cultivated and wild grasses, sedges, and rushes as occur in Johnson grass meadows, and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of grain hay cut before the grain is ripe.

Legumes shall be alfalfa, Lespedeza, yellow trefoil (black medic), vetch, clover, and/or other leguminous plants.

Alfalfa may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other legumes.

Lespedeza may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other legumes.

Foreign material shall be weeds, wire grasses (*Aristida spp.*), matured broom sedge, matured pigeon grass (sometimes called foxtail or wild millet), and/or such sedges, rushes, and other plants as are coarse and woody or otherwise not suitable for feeding purposes; also ripe grain hay, cornstalks, grain straw, stubble, chaff, and/or other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in hay.

Injurious foreign material shall be sand burs, poisonous plants, harsh bearded grasses such as matured squirrel-tail grass (*Hordeum jubatum*), matured wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and matured little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*), and/or other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

Green color.—The term "per cent green" employed in these standards represents the amount of green color (green appearance) in field-cured hay computed as a percentage of the 100 per cent green color of hay produced so as to have received no discoloration from maturity, sun bleach, dew, rain, or other damage.

Percentages of mixtures and foreign material shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total hay. Determinations of fine and coarse hay shall be based upon percentages by count of the Johnson grass plants. Measurements to determine diameters are made approximately 2 inches from the cut ends of the stalks. Percentages of color shall be based upon color determinations ascertained by the method prescribed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, which determinations shall be expressed in popular terms as "per cent green."

Group IV.—Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay**Class requirements**

Class	Mixture percentages
Johnson-----	Johnson grass with not over 10 per cent legumes.
Johnson Light Grass Mixed.	A mixture of Johnson grass and other grasses with over 10 per cent but not over 30 per cent other grasses and not over 10 per cent legumes.
Johnson Heavy Grass Mixed.	A mixture of Johnson grass and other grasses with over 30 per cent but not over 60 per cent other grasses and not over 10 per cent legumes.
Johnson Light Alfalfa Mixed.	A mixture of Johnson grass and alfalfa with over 10 per cent but not over 30 per cent alfalfa.
Johnson Light Lespedeza Mixed.	A mixture of Johnson grass and Lespedeza with over 10 per cent but not over 30 per cent Lespedeza.

Special Grades

Grades for extra green hay.—Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group IV, which has 55 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Johnson," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Johnson Light Grass Mixed."

Grades for green hay.—Hay of the grades 2, 3, and Sample grade of any of the classes in Group IV, which has 40 per cent or more green color, shall have the word "Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 3 Green Johnson."

Grades for fine Johnson hay.—Hay of any grade of the class Johnson in Group IV, which has 70 per cent or more of the Johnson grass stalks with diameters equal to and smaller than

(Continued on page 21)

Grade requirements for all classes of Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay

U. S. grade No.	Per cent green color	Maximum per cent foreign material
1-----	40 or more-----	10
2-----	25 or more-----	15
3-----	Less than 25 ¹ -----	20
Sample grade	Hay which contains more than 20 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly stained, badly weathered, badly overripe, or very dusty; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.	

¹ Does not apply to hay that is graded No. 3 on account of foreign material.

Special Grades (continued from p. 20)

the diameter of No. 13 steel wire (approximately nine one-hundredths of an inch), and no stalks having diameters equal to, or greater than, the diameter of No. 10 steel wire (approximately thirteen one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, shall have the word "Fine" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Fine Johnson," "U. S. Sample grade Fine Johnson."

Grades for coarse hay.—Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group IV, in which more than 30 per cent of the Johnson grass stalks have diameters equal to and greater than the diameter of No. 9 steel wire (approximately fifteen one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, shall have the word "Coarse" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Coarse Johnson," "U. S. Sample grade Coarse Johnson."

**GRAIN, WILD OAT, VETCH, AND GRAIN
MIXED HAY****(GROUP V)****DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of the United States standards for Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay:

Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds of plants which have recognized feed value as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; which herbage meets the requirements of the various classes in Group V, is not coarse and woody, and does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Grain hay shall be hay of the grains, wheat, oats, barley, and rye.

Oat hay shall be hay of all varieties of tame oats which does not meet the requirements for red oat hay, and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of wheat hay and/or wild oat hay, and not to exceed 5 per cent of barley hay and/or grasses.

Red oat hay may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other varieties of tame oat hay, wheat hay and/or wild oat hay, and not to exceed 5 per cent of barley hay and/or grasses.

Wheat hay may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of oat hay and/or wild oat hay, and not to exceed 5 per cent of barley hay and/or grasses.

Barley hay may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grain hay and/or wild oat hay, and not to exceed 5 per cent of grasses.

Wild oat hay may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of grasses.

Grasses shall be ryegrass, early cut wild bromegrasses such as cheat, and/or such other cultivated and wild grasses, sedges, and rushes as occur in grain fields.

Legumes shall be bur clover, vetch, and/or other legumes which occur in grain fields.

Alfalfa may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of clover, vetch, and/or other legumes.

Vetch may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of alfalfa, clover, and/or other legumes.

Foreign material shall be weeds, matured wild bromegrasses such as cheat, wire grasses (*Aristida spp.*), and/or such sedges, rushes, and other plants as are coarse and woody or otherwise not suitable for feeding purposes; also cornstalks, grain straw, stubble, chaff, and/or other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in hay.

Injurious foreign material shall be sand burs, poisonous plants, harsh bearded grasses such as matured squirrel-tail grass (*Hordeum jubatum*), matured broncho grass (*Bromus villosus*), and/or other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

Filled grain shall be the kernels of wheat, oats, barley, rye, or wild oats which have reached the late dough stage and which may shrivel somewhat in drying.

Percentages of mixtures and foreign material shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total hay.

Group V.—Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay

Class requirements

Class	Mixture percentages
Oat Hay-----	Oat hay with not over 10 per cent legumes.
Red Oat Hay-----	Red oat hay with not over 10 per cent legumes.
Wheat Hay-----	Wheat hay with not over 10 per cent legumes.
Barley Hay-----	Barley hay with not over 10 per cent legumes.
Wild Oat Hay-----	Wild oat hay with not over 30 per cent grain hay and not over 10 per cent legumes.
Red Oat and Wild Oat Mixed Hay. Wheat and Wild Oat Mixed Hay.	A mixture of red oat hay and wild oat hay, or wheat hay and wild oat hay, with over 10 per cent but not over 40 per cent wild oat hay and not over 10 per cent legumes in each case.
Wild Oat and Grain Mixed Hay.	A mixture of wild oat hay and grain hay with over 40 per cent wild oat hay and over 30 per cent grain hay and not over 10 per cent legumes.
Oat Light Alfalfa Mixed Hay. Wheat Light Alfalfa Mixed Hay. Barley Light Alfalfa Mixed Hay.	A mixture of oat hay (including red oat hay) and alfalfa, wheat hay and alfalfa, or barley hay and alfalfa, with over 10 per cent but not over 40 per cent alfalfa and not over 10 per cent grasses including the 5 per cent allowance in oat hay, wheat hay, or barley hay in each case.

Group V.—Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay—Continued

Class requirements—Continued

Class	Mixture percentages
Oat Light Vetch Mixed Hay. Wheat Light Vetch Mixed Hay.	A mixture of oat hay (including red oat hay) and vetch hay, or wheat hay and vetch hay, with over 10 per cent but not over 35 per cent vetch and not over 10 per cent grasses including the 5 per cent allowance in oat hay or wheat hay in each case.
Oat Heavy Vetch Mixed Hay. Wheat Heavy Vetch Mixed Hay.	A mixture of oat hay (including red oat hay) and vetch hay, or wheat hay and vetch hay, with over 35 per cent but not over 60 per cent vetch and not over 10 per cent grasses including the 5 per cent allowance in oat hay or wheat hay in each case.
Vetch Hay-----	Vetch hay with over 80 per cent vetch.
Vetch Light Oat Mixed Hay. Vetch Light Wheat Mixed Hay.	A mixture of vetch hay and oat hay (including red oat hay), or vetch hay and wheat hay, with over 60 per cent but not over 80 per cent vetch and not over 10 per cent grasses including the 5 per cent allowance in oat hay or wheat hay in each case.

Grade requirements for the classes of Oat Hay, Red Oat Hay, Barley Hay,¹ Oat and Wild Oat Mixed Hay, Oat Light Alfalfa Mixed Hay, and Barley Light Alfalfa Mixed Hay¹

U. S. grade No.	Maturity	Color	Maxi- mum per cent foreign mate- rial
1.....	The grain shall have been cut in the dough stage and shall contain half-formed kernels and "filled" grain, with little or no shattering of kernels.	Bright, natural green to yellowish green or bright reddish purple.	5
2.....	The grain shall have been cut in the dough stage or before and may contain half-formed kernels and "filled" grain, with little or no shattering of kernels.	Yellowish green or reddish purple to yellow with traces of green or reddish yellow. May be slightly discolored or slightly weathered.	10
3.....	May be fully matured.	Yellow. May be discolored, weathered or stained.	15
Sample grade.	Hay of the above classes which contains more than 15 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly stained, badly weathered, badly overripe, or very dusty; or otherwise of distinctly low quality.		

¹ Barley hay to meet the requirements of grade No. 1 shall have been cut in the early dough stage or before, and may contain half-formed kernels and a little "filled" grain.

Grade requirements for the classes of Wheat Hay, Wild Oat Hay, Wheat and Wild Oat Mixed Hay, Wild Oat and Grain Mixed Hay, and Wheat Light Alfalfa Mixed Hay

U. S. grade No.	Maturity	Color	Maxi- mum per cent foreign mate- rial
1.....	The grain shall have been cut in the milk stage or before and may contain small, shriveled kernels and a little "filled" grain.	Bright, natural green to yellowish green.	5
2.....	The grain shall have been cut in the early dough stage or before and may contain half-formed kernels and some "filled" grain, although such "filled" grain shall not predominate.	Yellowish green to yellow with traces of green. May be slightly discolored or slightly weathered.	10
3.....	May be fully matured.	Yellow or greenish yellow with many brown leaves. May be stained or weathered.	15
Sample grade.	Hay of the above classes which contains more than 15 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly stained, badly weathered, badly overripe, or very dusty; or otherwise of distinctly low quality.		

Grade requirements for the classes of Oat Light Vetch Mixed Hay, Wheat Light Vetch Mixed Hay, Oat Heavy Vetch Mixed Hay, Wheat Heavy Vetch Mixed Hay, Vetch Light Oat Mixed Hay, Vetch Light Wheat Mixed Hay, and Vetch Hay

U. S. grade No.	Maturity	Color	Maxi- mum per cent foreign mate- rial
1-----	The vetch shall have been cut when the pods on the lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the plant are one-half filled or before. The grain shall have been cut in the early dough stage or before and may contain half-formed kernels and a little "filled" grain.	Bright, natural green to greenish yellow.	5
2-----	The vetch shall have been cut when the pods on the lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of the plant are one-half filled or before. The grain shall have been cut in the dough stage or before and may contain some "filled" grain, although such "filled" grain shall not predominate.	Greenish yellow to brownish yellow. May be slightly discolored or slightly weathered.	10
3-----	May be fully matured.	Yellowish brown or brown. May be stained or weathered.	15
Sample grade.	Hay of the above classes which contains more than 15 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly stained, badly weathered, badly overripe, or very dusty; or otherwise of distinctly low quality.		

Special Grades

Grades for Coarse Hay.—Hay of any grade of the classes Oat Hay, Red Oat Hay, and Oat and Wild Oat Mixed Hay in Group V, in which more than 30 per cent of the oat stalks have diameters equal to and greater than the diameter of No. 6 steel wire (approximately nineteen one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, shall have the word "Coarse" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Coarse Oat Hay."

**SOYBEAN AND SOYBEAN MIXED HAY
(GROUP VI)****DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of the United States standards for Soybean and Soybean Mixed Hay:

Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds of plants which have recognized feed value as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; which herbage meets the requirements of the various classes in Group VI, is not coarse and woody, and does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Soybean hay may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of cowpeas, *Lespedeza*, yellow trefoil (black medic), vetch, clover, and/or other legumes.

Grasses shall be *Paspalum*, *Bermuda* grass, crabgrass, early cut broom sedge, early cut pigeon grass (sometimes called foxtail or wild millet), and/or such other cultivated and wild grasses, sedges, and rushes as occur in soybean hay, and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of *Johnson* grass.

Johnson grass may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses.

Foreign material shall be weeds, wire grasses (*Aristida spp.*), matured broom sedge, matured pigeon grass (sometimes called foxtail or wild millet), and/or such sedges, rushes, and other plants as are coarse and woody or otherwise not suitable for feeding purposes; also cornstalks, grain straw, stubble, chaff, and/or other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in hay.

Injurious foreign material shall be sand burs, poisonous plants, harsh bearded grasses such as matured squirrel-tail grass (*Hordeum jubatum*), matured wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and matured little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*), and/or other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

Green color.—The term "per cent green" employed in these standards represents the amount

(Continued on p. 31)

Group VI.—Soybean and Soybean Mixed Hay

Class requirements

Class	Mixture percentages
Soybean Hay-----	Soybean hay with not over 10 per cent Johnson grass or 15 per cent other grasses.
Soybean Light Grass Mixed Hay.	A mixture of soybean hay and grasses with over 15 per cent but not over 30 per cent grasses.
Soybean Heavy Grass Mixed Hay.	A mixture of soybean hay and grasses with over 30 per cent but not over 60 per cent grasses.
Soybean Light Johnson Mixed Hay.	A mixture of soybean hay and Johnson grass with over 10 per cent but not over 30 per cent Johnson grass.
Soybean Heavy Johnson Mixed Hay.	A mixture of soybean hay and Johnson grass with over 30 per cent but not over 60 per cent Johnson grass.

DEFINITIONS (Continued from p. 30)

of green color (green appearance) in field-cured hay computed as a percentage of the 100 per cent green color of hay produced so as to have received no discoloration from maturity, sun bleach, dew, rain, or other damage.

Percentages of mixtures and foreign material shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total hay. Percentages of leafiness of the soybean hay shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total soybean hay. Determinations of coarse hay shall be based upon percentages by count of the soybean plants. Measurements to determine diameters are made approximately two inches from the cut ends of the stalks. Percentages of color shall be based upon color determinations ascertained by the method prescribed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, which determinations shall be expressed in popular terms as "per cent green."

Grade requirements for the classes of Soybean Hay, Soybean Light Grass Mixed Hay, and Soybean Light Johnson Mixed Hay

U. S. grade No.	Leafiness of soybean hay (per cent leaves)	Per cent green color	Maxi- mum per cent foreign ma- terial
1.....	40 or more.....	40 or more.....	10
2.....	25 or more.....	25 or more.....	15
3.....	Less than 25 ¹	Less than 25 ¹	20
Sample grade	Hay which contains more than 20 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly weathered, badly overripe, or very dusty; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.		

¹ Does not apply to hay graded No. 3 on account of any other factor.

Special Grades

Grades for extra green hay.—Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group VI, which has 55 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Soybean Hay."

Grades for green hay.—Hay of the grades 2, 3, and Sample grade of any of the classes in Group VI, which has 40 per cent or more green color, shall have the word "Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Green Soybean Hay."

Grades for leafy hay.—Hay of the grades 2, 3, and Sample grade of the classes in Group VI, in which leafiness is a grading factor (Soybean Hay,

(Continued on p. 33)

Grade requirements for the classes of Soybean Heavy Grass Mixed Hay and Soybean Heavy Johnson Mixed Hay

U. S. grade No.	Per cent green color	Maximum per cent foreign material
1.....	40 or more.....	10
2.....	25 or more.....	15
3.....	Less than 25 ¹	20
Sample grade.	Hay which contains more than 20 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked badly broken, badly weathered, badly overripe, or very dusty; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.	

¹ Does not apply to hay graded No. 3 on account of foreign material.

Special Grades (Continued from p. 32)

Soybean Light Grass Mixed Hay, and Soybean Light Johnson Mixed Hay) and in which the leafiness of the soybean hay is 40 per cent or more, shall have the word "Leafy" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Leafy Soybean Hay," "U. S. No. 3 Leafy Soybean Light Grass Mixed Hay."

Grades for coarse hay.—Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group VI, in which the soybean stalks have diameters equal to and greater than the diameter of No. 4 steel wire (approximately twenty-three one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, shall have the word "Coarse" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Coarse Soybean Hay."

GRASS HAY

(GROUP VII)

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the United States standards for Grass Hay:

Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds of forage plants which have recognized feed value as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; which herbage meets the requirements of Group VII, is not coarse and woody, and does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Grasses shall be those cultivated and/or wild grasses other than timothy, Johnson grass, upland and midland prairie grasses, grain or grain sorghum cut for hay, cane, millet, and/or Sudan grass.

Foreign material shall be weeds, matured pigeon grass (sometimes called foxtail or wild millet), wire grasses (*Aristida spp.*), matured wild bromegrasses such as cheat, matured broom sedge, and/or such sedges, rushes, and other plants as are coarse and woody or otherwise not suitable for feeding purposes; also other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in hay.

Injurious foreign material shall be sand burs, poisonous plants, harsh bearded grasses such as matured squirrel-tail grass (*Hordeum jubatum*), matured wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*), matured little barley (*Hordeum Pusillum*), and matured *Stipa* (*Stipa spp.*) with needles attached, and/or other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

Green color.—The term "per cent green" employed in these standards represents the amount of green color (green appearance) in field-cured hay computed as a percentage of the 100 per cent green color of hay produced so as to have received no discoloration from maturity, sun bleach, dew, rain, or other damage.

(Continued on p. 36)

Group VII.—Grass Hay

The Group Grass Hay has one class, namely, Grass Hay which shall include hay containing more than 60 per cent of grasses, sedges, and/or rushes.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Questions relating to, or samples of the kinds of grasses, sedges, and/or rushes that may be included in the class Grass Hay should be submitted to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, for determination or interpretation.

Grade requirements¹

U. S. grade No.	Per cent green color	Maximum per cent foreign material
1.....	50 or more.....	10
2.....	35 or more.....	15
3.....	Less than 35 ²	20
Sample grade.	Hay which contains more than 20 per cent of foreign material; or which contains more than a trace of injurious foreign material; or which has any objectionable odor; or which is undercured, heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly broken, badly stained, badly weathered, badly overripe, or very dusty; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.	

¹ Hay that is stained shall not be graded Extra Green, Green, No. 1, or No. 2.

² Does not apply to hay graded No. 3 on account of foreign material.

Grade designations for Grass Hay shall include, after the words "Grass Hay," either the common names of the various kinds of grasses, sedges, rushes, and legumes which constitute more than 10 per cent of the mixture written in the order of importance, or such local trade names as will identify the kind or kinds of grasses, sedges, and/or rushes.

Special Grades

Grades for extra green hay.—Grass Hay of any grade, which has 65 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Grass Hay, Colorado South Park," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Grass Hay, Redtop and Bluegrass."

Grades for green hay.—Grass Hay of the grades 2, 3, and Sample grade, which has 50 per cent or more green color, shall have the word "Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Grass Hay, Redtop."

DEFINITIONS (Continued from p. 34)

Percentages for mixtures and foreign material shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total hay. Percentages of color shall be based upon color determinations ascertained by the method prescribed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, which determinations shall be expressed in popular terms as "per cent green."

MIXED HAY**(GROUP VIII)**

For the purposes of the United States standards for Mixed Hay:

The Group Mixed Hay has one class, namely, Mixed Hay which shall be any mixture of hay not classified in the *Groups I to VII* inclusive but which contains 50 per cent or more of timothy, clover, alfalfa, upland grasses, midland grasses, Johnson grass, grain hay, wild oat hay, vetch hay, soybean hay, and/or grasses as defined in the United States standards for hay.

Grades for Mixed Hay.—Mixed Hay shall be graded according to the grade requirements and definitions for the kind of hay which predominates in the mixture, except that all numerical and special grade specifications pertaining to leafiness, stemminess, coarseness, and fineness shall be disregarded.

The grade designation for Mixed Hay shall include successively, in the order named, (1) the letters "U. S.;" (2) the number of the grade or the words "Sample grade," as the case may be, and any special grade that may apply; (3) the words "Mixed Hay;" and (4) the name and approximate percentage of each kind of hay which constitutes more than 10 per cent of the mixture written in the order of importance.

STRAW

(Wheat, Oat, Barley, Rye, and Rice Straw)

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the United States standards for Wheat, Oat, Barley, Rye, and Rice Straw:

Straw shall be the remnants of wheat, oat, barley, rye, and rice crops from which the seed has been threshed, and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total straw) of grasses that are not coarse and woody.

Chaff shall be shattered glumes, also all pieces of straw not over four inches in length.

Foreign material shall be all matter other than straw except grasses that are not coarse and woody.

Color.—The color specifications "bright" and "weathered or stained," shall be interpreted according to the color determinations ascertained by the method prescribed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Percentages of chaff and foreign material shall be based upon percentages by weight of the total straw.

Grade Requirements

U. S. grade No.	Color	Maximum per cent chaff ¹
1-----	Bright-----	35
2-----	Weathered or stained-----	35
Sample grade	Straw which contains more than 10 per cent of foreign material; or more than 75 per cent chaff; or which is heating, hot, wet, musty, moldy, caked, badly stained, badly weathered or very dusty; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.	

¹ The special grades for "chaffy straw" apply to straw of any numerical grade or to Sample grade containing more than 35 per cent chaff.

Grade designations for straw shall include successively in the order named, (1) the letters "U. S."; (2) the number of the grade or the words "Sample grade", as the case may be, and any special grade that may apply; and (3) the words "Wheat Straw, Oat Straw, Barley Straw, Rye Straw, or Rice Straw," as the case may be.

Special Grades

Grades for straight rye straw.—Rye Straw of any grade, which is straight and untangled from threshing and which has been pressed into large box-pressed bales, shall have the word "Straight" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Straight Rye Straw", "U. S. Sample grade Straight Rye Straw (Moldy)".

Grades for long rye straw.—Rye Straw of any grade, which is straight and untangled from threshing and which has been pressed into perpetual-pressed bales, shall have the word "Long" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Long Rye Straw".

Grades for chaffy straw.—Wheat Straw, Oat Straw, Barley Straw, Rye Straw, or Rice Straw of any grade, which contains more than 35 per cent chaff, shall have the word "Chaffy" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Chaffy Oat Straw", "U. S. Sample grade Chaffy Barley Straw", "U. S. Sample grade Chaffy Wheat Straw.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF UNITED STATES HAY STANDARDS

HAY GROUPS

United States hay standards comprise standards for eight major groups of hay: Group I, Timothy and Clover Hay; Group II, Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay; Group III, Prairie Hay; Group IV, Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay; Group V, Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay; Group VI, Soybean and Soybean Mixed Hay; Group VII, Grass Hay; and Group VIII, Mixed Hay.

For the purposes of the standards, hay is confined to the harvested, unthreshed forage which has recognized feed value as determined by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which is specifically classified and described in each group, which is not coarse and woody, and which does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

These groups, with the exception of Grass Hay and Mixed Hay, are based on the combinations of various kinds of hay commonly found in association in the chief areas of production and the chief markets of the United States. Timothy and clover hays, for example, belong in one group because such kinds of hay are grown in quantity in the same geographic regions and often in mixtures with each other. The groups Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay; Prairie Hay; Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay; Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay; and Soybean and Soybean Mixed Hay are founded on similar conditions and facts.

Group VII, Grass Hay, is hay in which the grasses other than timothy, Johnson grass, upland and midland prairie grasses, grain cut for hay, cane, millet, or Sudan grass strongly predominate, thus giving the hay a grassy appearance. Grass Hay comprises hay containing over 60 per cent, either singly or in combination, of the miscellaneous cultivated grasses such as redtop, bluegrass, Bermuda grass, quack grass, and cheat, or the uncultivated grasses,

sedges, and rushes of virgin meadows which have recognized feed value other than the recognized upland and midland prairie grasses of the hay trade. In a limited way, and in nearly all hay-producing regions, these miscellaneous grasses are made into hay, baled, and shipped to hay markets. Few, if any of them, justify specific classification. Hay containing over 60 per cent of these miscellaneous grasses is all distinctly "grassy" in appearance and, with but few exceptions, not in as great demand as timothy, clover, alfalfa, or upland prairie hay. For these reasons all these miscellaneous grasses are classified as "Grass Hay" in the United States standards.

Group VIII, Mixed Hay, comprises combinations of the various kinds of hay included in United States standards that are not as definitely recognized in hay marketing practices as the combinations specified in the various classes of hay in Groups I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII. Mixed hay is hay that is not specifically classified in United States standards but which contains 50 per cent or more, singly or in combination, of timothy, clover, alfalfa, upland and midland prairie grasses, Johnson grass, grain hay, wild oat hay, vetch hay, soybean hay, or other grasses as defined in United States standards. Thus hay mixtures containing over 50 per cent of cane hay, peanut hay, Lespedeza, or some other kind of hay for which there are no United States standards, are not included in Mixed Hay. Such hay mixtures are either described on Federal hay certificates or graded under other standards than United States standards.

Each of the groups Timothy and Clover Hay; Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay; Prairie Hay; Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay; Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay; Soybean and Soybean Mixed Hay; Grass Hay; and Mixed Hay; in United States standards has its classes, grades, and definitions.

HAY CLASSES

In United States hay standards the term "class" is used to describe the kind of hay or the mixtures of various kinds, and has no reference whatever to quality or condition. Class names, such as Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy Light Clover Mixed, Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed, Alfalfa Heavy Johnson Mixed, etc., are as descriptive of the kinds and mixtures of hay as necessary terseness will permit. The first word in each class name usually indicates the kind of hay which predominates in that class. Succeeding words, if any, in the class names, indicate the kind of hay mixed with the predominating kind and whether the mixture is comparatively light or in an amount too great to be considered as a light mixture. The following examples will serve to illustrate the descriptive character of the class names. The class name Timothy implies straight or pure timothy and such is the case except for the small percentages of grasses and clovers that are allowed in the class to meet the practical conditions of timothy production. The class name Timothy Light Clover Mixed plainly describes a hay mixture in which the timothy predominates and in which the clover portion is of minor importance. Similarly, the class name Clover Light Timothy Mixed describes a hay mixture in which clover predominates and in which timothy is of minor importance. The class name Timothy Medium Clover Mixed describes a hay mixture of two principal kinds, each kind being present in amounts too great for either of the light mixtures. The same methods are followed in the class names for Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay; Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay; Prairie Hay; Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay; and Soybean and Soybean Mixed Hay.

Each class of hay in the United States standards is based upon definite specifications for the mixtures permitted. The class specifications must be interpreted through the definitions

accompanying the set of standards for each group in order to fully understand the class requirements. For example, the words timothy, clover, grasses, alfalfa, etc., appear constantly in the class specifications and for the purposes of these standards these words are accurately defined under the definitions for each group of hay. In the definitions it is stated that timothy may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses; that clover may include 10 per cent of other legumes; that alfalfa may include 10 per cent of other legumes; and that grasses shall be redtop, bluegrass, and certain other grasses. Thus when the class specifications are interpreted through the definitions it is understood, where not stated in the specifications, that timothy may contain 10 per cent of bluegrass and/or other grasses; that clover may contain 10 per cent of vetches and/or other legumes; or that alfalfa may contain 10 per cent of clover and/or other legumes; and that the 10 per cent allowance of a foreign kind of hay is considered as a part of the kind of hay named as a class constituent.

The various classes of hay in United States standards have been designed to include the well-defined kinds and mixtures of hay that are of chief commercial importance in the United States. The great majority of hay markets and shipping points, considered separately, can make use of but a few of these hay classes because a class of hay such as Alfalfa Light Johnson Mixed, common in the South Atlantic States, is unknown in the Middlewestern States, or Alfalfa Light Grain Mixed, common in the Pacific Coast States, is unknown in the North Atlantic States. The hay classes in United States standards are national in scope and each market or producing region will use such classes as are of local importance.

HAY GRADES

Numerical grade and sample grade.—In United States hay standards the term "grade" is used to describe the quality of hay. The quality varies in all classes of hay according to the conditions under which the hay was produced. Each class of hay is divided into three numerical grades, namely: U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, and U. S. No. 3, each such grade having different quality requirements. In all classes there is a Sample grade for inferior hay not good enough for the numerical grades.

In the Timothy and Clover Hay, Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay, Prairie Hay, and Grass Hay standards, color is the most important grading factor, with foreign material a grading factor of secondary importance. In the Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay and Soybean and Soybean Mixed Hay standards, the grading factors are leafiness, color, and foreign material, of which leafiness is the most important. While in Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay maturity, color, and foreign material are the grading factors, of which maturity is the most important.

The quality and condition of the greater part of the hay crop of the United States are covered by the numerical grades and Sample grade. In United States standards they are supplemented with special grades to describe and emphasize certain unusual superior or inferior qualities not covered by the numerical grades and Sample grade.

Special grades to supplement the numerical grades and Sample grade.—United States hay standards recognize the fact that such characters as exceptional leafiness in alfalfa hay; exceptional color in all kinds of hay, except grain hay; stemminess in clover hay; fine texture in Johnson hay; and coarseness in alfalfa, Johnson, grain, and soybean hays affect palatability and feed value and thus create price differentials from the average of the common run of hay. These

unusual characters must be described in some specific manner in the inspection and grading of hay, otherwise wide spreads of value and price would occur occasionally in the same grade.

This problem of describing and emphasizing certain superior or inferior characters of hay is met in the United States standards by the use of special grades entitled "Grades for extra green hay," "Grades for green hay," "Grades for extra leafy hay," "Grades for leafy hay," "Grades for coarse hay," "Grades for stemmy hay," and "Grades for fine Johnson hay," which appear in paragraph form after the tabulated standards for each group. These special grades are so arranged that the designation for the special grade is included with the numerical or Sample grade and make a part of the complete grade designation. The following paragraphs discuss some of the special grades and illustrate their application.

It is a well known fact that approximately two-thirds of the protein of the alfalfa plant is contained in the leaves and because of this fact purchasers of dairy alfalfa usually demand hay which is leafy in character. U. S. No. 1 Alfalfa must be hay which meets No. 1 grade requirements for all three of the factors, leafiness, color, and foreign material. If alfalfa hay is exceptionally leafy (50 per cent or more), or leafy enough for the No. 1 grade (40 per cent or more) but deficient in one of the other grading factors, special grades are used to portray these leafy qualities. For example, a lot of hay classed as Alfalfa which meets the requirements of the No. 1 grade, and in addition thereto has an exceptional amount of leaves, most of which are clinging to the stems, is graded U. S. No. 1 Extra Leafy Alfalfa instead of U. S. No. 1 Alfalfa, which latter designation would apply in case no special grades were available for extra leafy hay. For another example, a lot of hay which has the leafiness quality of No. 1 but is No. 2 because of color would be graded U. S. No. 2 Leafy Alfalfa.

instead of U. S. No. 2 Alfalfa, which latter grade designation would apply in case no special grades were available for leafy hay.

Under certain conditions hay that is exceptionally green or that has enough color for the No. 1 grade but is otherwise deficient in No. 1 grade quality is considered superior hay by the trade because of its color. The special grades "Extra Green" and "Green" are used to portray the superior quality of such hay according to the indicated factor of color. For example, a lot of hay classed as Timothy, which meets all the requirements of the No. 1 grade and in addition thereto has an exceptional amount of green color, is graded U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Timothy. For another example, a lot of hay which has the color quality of No. 1 but is No. 2 because of foreign material, would be graded U. S. No. 2 Green Timothy.

The special grades in United States standards are to be considered as terse descriptions of the unusual superior or inferior characters in hay which may be employed when necessary to supplement the numerical or Sample grade description and to differentiate such hay from the common run of hay that is described by the numerical or Sample grade designations.

PRESCRIBED REMARKS TO SUPPLEMENT GRADE DESIGNATIONS

Ordinarily the grade designation is the only written evidence of the kind and quality of the hay which appears on a Federal certificate. The full meaning of the grade designation must be determined from the standards and the definitions accompanying the standards. Certain important exceptions are provided for, however, where explanatory remarks are considered valuable to show the reasons why a certain grade was assigned, or, in some instances to provide information that supplements the grade designation. For these purposes remarks are prescribed which appear on Federal certificates with reference to

special explanations for certain numerical grades and Sample grade.

Numerical grade and Sample grade remarks.—In the application of the United States standards, there are four cases when inspectors are required to supplement the grade designation with a remark of an explanatory character on the certificate to explain the grade assigned to a lot of hay.

(1) Whenever hay of Group I—Timothy and Clover Hay, Group III—Prairie Hay, and Group VII—Grass Hay, is graded No. 3 because of stain.

(2) Whenever hay of the Group Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay is graded No. 2 because a majority of the alfalfa stalks bear brown and/or black seed pods.

(3) Whenever hay of the class Upland Prairie of the Group Prairie Hay is graded one grade lower than it would be graded on the factor of color because more than one-third of the upland grass stalks bear seed heads and/or jointed stems.

(4) Whenever hay of any group is graded Sample grade.

Thus, whenever a statement under "Remarks" appears in the certificate in conjunction with a grade designation it indicates that the hay would be entitled to a higher grade but for the exceptional factor referred to in the remark statement.

OPTIONAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

Other pertinent facts of a descriptive nature about the quality and condition of hay may be placed on Federal certificates at the request of the applicant or at the discretion of the inspector when market practices warrant. These optional remarks are intended to cover cases where the applicant wants the certificate to carry such statements as a description of the kind of clover in the mixture, the character of the foreign material, the character of the damage, the condition of alfalfa stems, or other statements of

a similar nature that are facts. Occasionally also the inspector may find cases where his judgment dictates the use of remarks to describe unusual facts about a lot of hay, such as a description of the sweated condition of hay, the crushed stems of alfalfa due to machines used to hasten curing, or other facts of a similar nature which he considers valuable and that are pertinent.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF UNITED STATES STRAW STANDARDS

United States straw standards comprise standards for five different kinds of grain straw; that is, wheat straw, oat straw, barley straw, rye straw, and rice straw. The remnants of other crops from which the seed has been threshed, such as threshed timothy and threshed alfalfa, are not included in and can not be graded under these standards.

These standards provide two numerical grades and a Sample grade for each kind of straw. Two numerical grades are considered sufficient because the range of quality is not as great in straw as it is in hay and the commodity has a rather low intrinsic value. Sample grade includes the inferior types of straw that are not good enough for the numerical grades.

Special grades are provided to cover the exceptional quality factors of straight and untangled rye straw and of excessive chaffiness in all straws. The special grades for "straight rye straw" are provided to designate rye straw that was threshed in such a manner that the straws were not broken or tangled and that was pressed into box-pressed bales wherein it retained its straight and untangled condition. The special grades for "long rye straw" are provided for a similar type of rye straw that has been pressed into perpetual-pressed bales. These types of straw are preferred for certain uses and often are sold for a premium over the tangled rye straw.

The special grades for "chaffy straw" are provided for all kinds of straw that have been threshed in such a manner that the chaff and

broken pieces of straw (four inches or less) amount to more than 35 per cent of the total weight. This kind of straw is produced usually when the modern type of thresher with self-feeder and blower stacker is used. Chaffy straw is very desirable for use as litter for poultry but is objectionable for use in stables that have underground drainage because the chaff will collect in and clog the traps. Another objection to this kind of straw is that it can not be salvaged in the stalls and used a second time for bedding as well as long straw, because the straw is too short to be separated from the manure with the ordinary stable fork.

DEFINITIONS

The definitions accompanying each group of Standards provide full explanations for all terms and words of significance in the class and grade specifications. The standards contain many terse terms and many key words that require precise definition to be fully understood, such as "per cent green color," "foreign material," "injurious foreign material," "timothy," "clover," "alfalfa," "Johnson grass," "upland grasses," "midland grasses," "grasses," "grain hay," and "legumes." Some of these words and terms have slightly different definitions in the various groups of hay and in each instance must be considered applicable only to that group to which they pertain.

One illustration based upon the grade designation U. S. No. 2 Coarse Alfalfa will serve to show the use of the definitions in the interpretation of the grade designation. The class requirements for the class Alfalfa involve an interpretation of the words alfalfa and grasses. These words, as used in the Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed Hay standards, are explained under definitions. The word alfalfa for example, is defined so as to include 10 per cent of other legumes. The grade requirements of leafiness, color, and foreign material for the No. 2 grade

are explained and defined in the definitions under the paragraphs entitled "Percentages," "Green color," and "Foreign material." The special grade "Coarse" which has been included with the numerical grade in the complete grade designation is based upon a definite standard for coarseness. This standard is included as a part of the definition for "Grades for coarse hay" in Group II and is defined as follows: Hay in which the alfalfa stalks are hard and round and more than 30 per cent of the alfalfa stalks have diameters equal to and greater than the diameter of No. 11 steel wire.

Any grade designation in either the hay or straw standards may be interpreted in a similar manner.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF FEDERAL HAY INSPECTION

Federal hay inspection is authorized by a clause in the annual appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture. In the appropriation act of July 7, 1932 (Public 269, 72d Cong.), this clause reads as follows:

"For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, or other associations of business men or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and/or condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits and vegetables whether raw, dried, or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom, under such rules and regula-

tions as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered: *Provided*, That certificates issued by the authorized agents of the Department shall be received in all courts of the United States as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained."

ORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL HAY INSPECTION SERVICE

A Federal hay inspection service is conducted by the Hay, Feed, and Seed Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the authority quoted in the preceding paragraph. The general plan of this service provides for the employment of Federal hay inspectors at important central markets and at shipping points under cooperative agreements between the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and organizations such as State departments of agriculture, commercial exchanges, and dealers' or growers' associations.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics trains the inspectors employed under these agreements in the use of the United States hay standards and in the department's methods of inspecting hay. After the inspectors complete this training satisfactorily they are licensed as Federal hay inspectors and the bureau supervises their work during the life of the license. The organization cooperating with the bureau pays the inspector for his work and pays all other local expenses, such as office rent, necessary to the proper conduct of the work.

The organization cooperating with the bureau usually collects the fees charged for inspections made under agreements of this kind. The funds obtained in this way are divided between the local organization and the United States Department of Agriculture in such a manner that both are recompensed as nearly as possible for the expense incurred by them in the conduct of the service.

The work of the local inspectors is supervised by department hay standardization specialists and supervising inspectors located at central points in the large hay producing and consuming areas. The supervising inspectors not only assist in supervising the work of the local inspectors but also are available to make inspections at points in their territory where no other inspectors can be obtained and to assist producers, dealers, and consumers in obtaining all benefit possible from the Federal hay standards and hay inspection service.

FEDERAL-STATE HAY INSPECTION

In many States the hay inspection service is established by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with some State agency such as the State department of agriculture or State market commission.

Federal-State hay inspectors operating under such arrangements are trained and licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture in the same way as Federal inspectors. In most cases these inspectors are either employees of the State department or are licensed by it. Federal-State certificates issued by these inspectors are supported by the authority of the State as well as the Federal Government and in most cases are *prima facie* evidence of the facts contained in State courts as well as in Federal courts.

In several of these States the use of United States standards is compulsory for all transactions involving hay unless the hay is especially marked or described as "not graded." Some of these States also prohibit any person from certifying to the grade of hay unless he is either an inspector licensed by the State or a State employee designated as an inspector.

LOCATION OF INSPECTORS AND DESIGNATION OF MARKETS

Federal hay inspectors and Federal-State hay inspectors are located at all points where arrange-

ments for their employment can be made with some suitable organization under one of the plans previously outlined. Wherever there is sufficient demand for inspection to pay the expense of having an inspector but no suitable organization is prepared to cooperate with the bureau, an inspector may be located at that place who is a full-time Government employee or arrangements may be made to supply the service in any other manner that may appear desirable.

Distributing and consuming markets at which inspectors are located are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as important central markets for the inspection of hay. The inspectors located at such markets also will inspect hay received at all points within a reasonable distance of these markets in so far as they have time for work of that kind. Inspectors located in producing areas usually are available for inspection of hay at any point near their headquarters.

Persons interested in having a hay inspector located at any place should write the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Communications of this sort should outline as fully as possible the situation at the point where inspection is desired, including the name of any State or local organization with whom the bureau might cooperate in establishing the service, the probable number and kind of inspections which such an inspector would make annually, and the fee which might be charged for each inspection.

QUALIFICATIONS OF INSPECTORS

All Federal hay inspectors must complete satisfactorily a course of training provided by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics before being designated or licensed as inspectors. The training course usually covers a period of three to four weeks. Men admitted to these training schools are required to have at least a common-school education and to have had either sufficient

experience in handling and marketing hay or college training along agricultural lines to qualify them to grasp readily the principles on which the United States hay standards are based. In other words, the schools are for the purpose of training men already familiar with hay to apply properly the United States standards and not for the purpose of making hay inspectors of men who know nothing about hay.

Each candidate for an inspector's license is required to satisfactorily pass a color test prescribed by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A person having any indication of color blindness can not become a competent hay inspector.

INSPECTORS' TRAINING SCHOOLS

The schools for training inspectors are held at the hay standardization laboratories of the bureau in Washington and Kansas City and at other points where needed. There is no regular time for these schools but they are held whenever a sufficient number of persons require training. After inspectors are first designated or licensed they are brought together at central points in different sections from time to time for additional training and discussion of problems relating to their work. Such meetings usually last from three days to a week and are of material aid in keeping the work of the inspectors uniform at all times.

FEDERAL HAY INSPECTION CERTIFICATES

Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection of hay require each inspector to issue an inspection certificate for each lot of hay inspected by him. The law provides that all such certificates are receivable in all courts of the United States as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the statements they contain. A number of the States also have laws making all Federal certificates, as well as State certificates, acceptable as *prima facie* evidence in their State courts.

KINDS OF INSPECTION AVAILABLE

To take care of various conditions existing in the hay trade it has been necessary to provide several forms of inspection known respectively as partial inspections, complete inspections, sample inspections, and appeal inspections.

Partial inspections are made when not enough of the hay in the lot is seen to permit the inspector to make a complete inspection. For example, a car door inspection is a partial inspection. In such cases the inspector issues a partial inspection certificate. The words "Partial Inspection" are printed on this certificate in large type. The certificate states the part of the lot examined by the hay inspector and the quality and condition only of the part actually seen.

Additional partial inspections may be obtained when a complete inspection can not be made but when a statement is desired about the quality and condition of a different portion of the lot or of the same portion of the lot covered by previous partial inspections; for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been any change in the quality or condition of the hay since the previous inspection; or for the purpose of obtaining an up-to-date certificate. As many inspections, either partial or complete, may be obtained at the same or any other place, as the applicant may desire. Certificates issued on such additional partial inspections not only state the portion of the lot examined by the inspector and the quality and condition thereof, but also the results of all previous inspections at the same place.

Complete inspections are made only when the inspector either sees every bale in the lot or a sufficiently representative portion of the lot to permit him to determine the quality and condition of the entire lot. In such cases the inspector issues a complete inspection certificate which

gives a statement of the quality and condition of all hay in the lot without any qualifications. The words "Complete Inspection" are printed on this form of certificate in large type. Complete inspection usually can be made on hay that is being loaded into or unloaded from cars or stored in public warehouses in piles of not more than 10 or 12 tons each. It also can be used for what is commonly known as plug inspection of car lots, providing the plug removed from the car is of sufficient size and is taken from the center back to each end.

Complete inspections may be original inspections or may follow one or more partial inspections of the same lot. When a complete inspection follows a partial inspection, all of the hay in the lot covered by previous partial inspections at the same place, together with the remainder of the lot not previously inspected, must be available for the complete inspection.

As many complete inspections may be obtained at the same or any other place as applicants may desire. Ordinarily when additional complete inspections are desired on the same lot of hay they are for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been any change in the quality and/or condition of the hay since the previous inspection, or for the purpose of obtaining up-to-date certificates. Certificates issued on such additional inspections always state the results of all previous inspections at the same place.

Sample inspections are inspections of small samples delivered to the inspector's office. This provides means for obtaining the grade of a lot which is located too far from the inspector's office to permit the expense of having an inspector examine the hay personally. Sample inspection certificates show the size of the sample examined by the inspector and state that the quality and condition shown is that of the sample only. The value of a certificate of this kind depends largely on whether the sample is truly representative of the lot from which it was taken. In case a controversy is to be settled by means

of a sample inspection, all interested parties should agree upon a representative sample for this purpose before sending it to the inspector. Samples for inspection should weigh not less than ten pounds and should be in such physical condition as to permit the inspector to determine all factors affecting their quality and condition. The following form is suggested for use in submitting agreed samples:

AGREED SAMPLE

TO THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL HAY INSPECTION:

We agree that the accompanying sample is a representative sample taken on -----, 193--, from a lot of hay identified and then located as follows: -----

----- [Car number or other identification of hay]

----- and hereby request that it be inspected and certificated by a Federal hay inspector

Place-----

Date-----

----- [Shipper or his representative]

----- [Address]

----- [Receiver or his representative]

----- [Address]

Appeal inspections can only follow complete inspections or sample inspections. An appeal inspection involves a question of the accuracy of the inspection from which the appeal was taken, and can be made only before the hay leaves the place where the inspection was made, before the condition of the hay has undergone a material change, and before the identity of the hay has been lost. Therefore an appeal inspection is never made by the inspector who made the inspection on which the appeal was taken but by an inspector designated specifically for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. An appeal inspection certificate gives a clear statement of the quality

and condition of all hay in the lot and refers specifically to all previous inspections superseded by it.

No appeal may be taken from an inspection made at any other place, but a new complete inspection of the same lot may be obtained and an appeal may then be taken from such inspection upon compliance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

WHO RECEIVES CERTIFICATES

The original and one copy of any form of Federal hay inspection certificate are always delivered to the person who made application for the inspection. Upon request, copies of the original inspection certificate are furnished to other financially interested persons who have sold or purchased the hay involved on the basis of United States standards, and to interested carriers and public warehouses. Copies of inspection certificates which include the results of previous inspections and copies of appeal inspection certificates are sent to all interested parties, if known, who have sold or purchased the hay involved on the basis of United States standards, and to such carriers as have been applicants for previous inspections.

STANDARDS USED IN MAKING FEDERAL INSPECTIONS

The law establishing Federal hay inspection authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to certify the quality and condition of hay, but the law does not provide the manner in which the quality and condition shall be stated. Federal hay inspectors, however, are required to use the United States standards for all kinds of hay for which such standards have been established. In addition, certificates must show any other facts, such as poor baling, which affect the value of hay but are not covered by the standards. For hay and straw to which United States standards do not apply inspectors are instructed

either to describe the quality and condition of the hay or straw as nearly as possible or to use any other standards with which they are familiar and which they can interpret.

WHAT FEDERAL INSPECTION CERTIFICATES SHOW

All Federal inspection certificates show the date on which the inspection was made and the amount of hay in the lot inspected together with the identification and location of the hay at the time of inspection. Partial inspection certificates also show the portion of the lot actually examined by the inspector.

Following these items all certificates show the class and grade of all the hay examined according to the United States standards whenever these standards apply.

Notations about factors affecting the grade may follow the class and grade as already explained in the description of the standards. If there is more than one class or grade of hay in the lot the amount of each class and grade seen by the inspector is stated separately, the largest amount being named first.

Statements about other conditions affecting the value of the hay but which do not affect the class or grade are placed below the class and grade. These include poor baling, defects in cars in which the hay is loaded, and other similar information.

FEES AND CHARGES

The Secretary of Agriculture authorizes certain fees and charges to be collected for the work of Federal inspectors. These vary somewhat at different points depending on the volume of business at that point, the accessibility of localities where inspections ordinarily are made, and other factors.

The fees are the amounts charged for the actual work of making inspections and appeal inspections. The charges cover amounts which inspectors are permitted to charge for their time and travel expenses when making inspections at points away from the regular stations.

Schedules of fees and charges at any point where inspectors are located may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HOW TO OBTAIN INSPECTION

Any person having a financial interest in a lot of hay who desires to obtain inspection of the lot should make application for inspection to any Federal hay inspector or any Federal-State hay inspector. The application should give the necessary information to permit the inspector to determine whether the inspection can be made under the act authorizing the service and to locate the hay for the purpose of making the inspection. The applicant should arrange also with the inspector for payment of the necessary fees and charges. The inspector receiving the application will either arrange to make the inspection or have it made by some other inspector or advise the applicant why the inspection can not be made.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD BALING

Poorly baled hay includes principally bales that are ragged, bales having wires of unequal tension, and bales of varying lengths. Such hay is discriminated against in hay markets because it is unsightly and difficult to handle. When hay is poorly baled a notation to that effect is made on Federal certificates.

IMPORTANCE OF TIME OF CUTTING

To produce the top grades which command the highest market prices:

Timothy, clover, and grasses should be cut not later than full bloom. Mixtures of timothy and clover should be cut when the clover is in full bloom, or not later than when one-half the clover heads have begun to turn brown. Mixtures of timothy and such early maturing grasses as bluegrass should be cut when the

grasses are in full bloom and prior to the time when the grasses have lost their green color.

Alfalfa should be cut when one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom. If new growth has started from the crowns, alfalfa should be cut without regard to bloom. Alfalfa mixed hay should be cut when the alfalfa has arrived at the proper stage of maturity without regard to the other kinds of hay in the mixture.

Losses in leafiness occur and the stems become coarse and woody when alfalfa is allowed to pass beyond the full bloom stage prior to cutting, thus lowering the grade and sale value of the hay in the consuming markets.

Prairie grasses should be cut before the plants commence to turn brown from dry weather or maturity. Prairie grasses such as bluestem become stemmy at maturity and when cut in this condition the hay can not meet the specifications for the top grades of hay.

Johnson grass should be cut when the heads have started to emerge from the boot, or not later than when one-fourth of the heads have emerged. When Johnson grass is cut after the heads have fully emerged the hay is of lower grade and market value because of the coarse and woody stems, or insufficient green color.

To meet the color and texture requirements of "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Fine Johnson" grade, Johnson grass should be cut prior to, or not later than, the forming of the heads in the boot.

Grain, wild oat, and vetch should be cut for hay so as to meet the maturity specifications for these kinds of hay given under grade requirements for the group Grain, Wild Oat, Vetch, and Grain Mixed Hay.

Soybean hay should be cut when the seeds are about half developed. If the crop is cut earlier, the percentage of protein will be higher but the total yield will not be as large and hay will be harder to cure. If the cutting is delayed the stems become hard and woody and the lower leaves will fall, thus decreasing the palatability and feeding value.









